

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Bermuda Communique

It was not expected that the final communique issued at the conclusion of the Bermuda conference would be couched in anything but formalised generalities and, in fact, it gives the world precious little information on what transpired at the talks. Only on two subjects can any definite conclusions be drawn. One is that the Western allies will enter on the Four-Power foreign ministers discussions determined to preserve the entity and integrity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation notwithstanding any pressure which Russia may endeavour to apply to weaken it; the other, that neither the United States nor Britain are willing to make new commitments relative to the European Defence Community. France can gain only partial satisfaction from the outcome of the Bermuda meeting. So far as EDC is concerned there is no apparent change in the situation and the problem of French ratification of the treaty would appear to remain as acute now as it was before M. Laniel left Paris for the conversations. Vague too is the communique's reference to Indo-China; there is nothing in it which bolsters or confirms earlier unofficial predictions that the United States had offered to send a military mission to Indo-China.

THE British people, on the other hand, can find nothing in the communique which helps to clarify the question which figured heavily in speculation before the Bermuda conference began—the prediction that Sir Winston Churchill would seek to obtain the approval of Mr Eisenhower and M. Laniel of his idea for a top-level meeting between the leaders of the Big Four nations. Information on this point may be forthcoming after Sir Winston has returned to London—certainly he can expect to be questioned on the subject by Opposition MPs. Nevertheless the inference to be drawn is that Sir Winston did not realise his mission in this respect, or that, at least, he was persuaded to hold the question in abeyance until it has been possible to gauge progress at the Four-Power discussions. Possibly the only really satisfying result of the Bermuda meeting is that it has produced a stronger and clearer alignment of Big Three policies on vital international problems.

ATOMIC CONTROL PROPOSAL

Pres. Eisenhower Reveals His Ideas Before UN Assembly RUSSIA INVITED TO BECOME A PARTNER IN THE SCHEME

NEW YORK, DEC. 8.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN A SPEECH TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TODAY PROPOSED CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

"To hasten the day when fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of the people and governments of the East and West, there are certain steps that can be taken now," the President said.

"Therefore, I make the following proposal:

"The governments principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and fissionable materials to an international atomic energy.

"We would expect that such an agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations."

"The United States is prepared to undertake these explorations in good faith," he said.

"Any partner of the United States acting in the same good faith will find the United States a not unreasonable or ungenerous associate."

President Eisenhower, who had only returned 40 minutes before from the Bermuda conference, told the assembled delegates that the United States "knows that peaceful power from atomic energy is no dream of the future."

Mr Eisenhower said the proposal had the great virtue that it could be undertaken "without irritations and mutual suspicions incident to any attempt to set up a completely acceptable system of worldwide inspection and control."

The President said that the atomic energy could be made responsible for the "impounding, storage and protection of the contributed fissionable and other materials."

"The ingenuity of our scientists will be to provide special safe conditions under which such a bank of fissionable materials could be essential, immune to surprise seizure."

Mr Eisenhower said the "more important responsibility of this atomic energy agency would be to devise methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind."

MORE THAN WILLING

"The United States would be more than willing—it would be proud to take up with others 'principally involved' the development of plans whereby such peaceful use of atomic energy would be expedited," said Mr Eisenhower.

"Of these 'principally involved' the Soviet Union must of course be one."

The President said that he would be prepared to submit to the United States Congress "and with expectation of approval" any such plans that would:

Firstly, encourage worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material.

Secondly, begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles.

Thirdly, allow all peoples of all nations to see that "in this enlightened age, the great powers of the earth, both the East and the West, are interested in human

spirations first and foremost rather than in building up the armaments of war."

Fourthly, open up a new channel for peaceful discussions and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conferences and make positive progress towards peace."

Mr Eisenhower in his opening remarks said when the invitation from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to address the General Assembly reached him in Bermuda he was just beginning "a conference with the Foreign Ministers of Britain and France on some of the problems that beset our world."

"During the remainder of the Bermuda conference I had constantly in mind that ahead of me lay a great honour. That honour is mine today as I stand here, privileged to address the General Assembly of the United Nations. At the same time I appreciate this distinction of addressing you," Mr Eisenhower said.

"If there is to be advanced any proposal designed to ease, by even the smallest measure, the tension of today's world, which more appropriate audience could there be than the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations," he said.

42 TEST EXPLOSIONS
The President said that this "recital of atomic danger and power" was necessarily stated in United States terms, for these, he said, "were the only incontrovertible facts" he knew.

He said that since July 16, 1945, the United States had conducted 42 atomic test explosions.

"Atomic bombs today are more than 25 times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned," he said, "while hydrogen weapons are in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent."

Today the United States stockpile of atomic weapons exceeds by many times the explosive equivalent of the total of all bombs and all shells that came from every plane and every gun in every theatre of war through all the years of World War II.

"In size and variety the development of atomic weapons has been no less remarkable. This development has been such that atomic weapons have virtually achieved conventional status within armed services. In the United States services, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps are capable today of putting this weapon to military use."

"But the dread secret and the fearful engines of atomic might are not ours alone."

"In the first place, the secret is possessed by our friends and allies, Great Britain and Canada, whose scientific genius made a tremendous contribution to our original discoveries and the designs of atomic bombs."

"The secret is also known by the Soviet Union."

SOVIET UNION
"The Soviet Union has informed us that, over recent years, it has devoted extensive resources to atomic weapons. During this period, the Soviet Union has exploded a series of atomic devices in making at least one involving thermonuclear reactions."

"If at one time, the United States possessed what might have been called a monopoly of atomic power, that monopoly ceased to exist some years ago. Therefore, although our earlier start has permitted us to accumulate what is today a great quantitative advantage, the atomic realities of today comprehend two facts of even greater significance."

"First, the knowledge now possessed by four nations will eventually be shared by others."

is new—one, which who have spent so much of my life in the military profession, would have preferred never to use."

"That new language is the language of atomic warfare."

"The atomic age has moved forward at such a pace that every citizen of the world should have some comprehension, at least in comparative terms, of the extent of this development, of the almost significance to all of us. Clearly, if the peoples of the world are to conduct an intelligent search for peace, they must be armed with the significant facts of today's existence."

"My recital of atomic danger and power is necessarily stated in United States terms, for these are the only incontrovertible facts that I know. I need hardly point out to this Assembly, however, that this subject is global, not merely national in character."

"On July 16, 1945, the United States set off the world's first atomic test explosion."

"Since that day in 1945 the United States of America has conducted 42 atomic test explosions."

"Atomic bombs today are more than 25 times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned, while hydrogen weapons are in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent."

US STOCKPILE
"Today, the United States stockpile of atomic weapons, which, of course, increases daily, exceeds by many times the explosive equivalent of the total of all bombs and all shells that came from every plane and every gun in every theatre of war through all the years of World War II."

"In size and variety the development of atomic weapons has been no less remarkable. This development has been such that atomic weapons have virtually achieved conventional status within armed services. In the United States services, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps are capable today of putting this weapon to military use."

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"First, the knowledge now possessed by four nations will eventually be shared by others."

"Second, even with a vast superiority in numbers of weapons, and a consequent capability of devastating retaliation, is no preventive, of itself, against the fearful material damages and toll of human lives that would be inflicted by surprise aggression."

"The free world, at least dimly aware of the facts, has naturally embarked on a large programme of warning and defence system. That programme will be accelerated and expanded."

AWFUL ARITHMETIC
"But let no one think that the expenditure of vast sums for weapons and systems of defence can guarantee absolute safety for the cities and citizens of any nation. The awful arithmetic of the atomic bomb does not permit of such an easy solution. Even against the most powerful defence an aggressor in possession of the effective minimum number of atomic bombs for a surprise attack could probably secure a sufficient number of his bombs on the chosen targets to cause hideous damage."

"Should such an atomic attack be launched against the United States, our reactions would be swift and resolute. But for me to say that the defence capabilities of the United States are such that they could inflict terrible losses upon an aggressor—for me to say that the retaliation capabilities of the United States are so great that such an aggressor's land would be laid waste—all this, while a fact, is not the true expression of the purpose and the hope of the United States."

America's purpose was "to help us move out of this dark chamber of horrors into the light to find a way by which the minds of men, the hopes of men, the souls of men everywhere can move forward toward peace and happiness and well being."

MUST TAKE STEPS
Many steps would have to be taken over many months before the world could look at itself one day and truly realise that a new climate of mutually peaceful confidence was abroad in the world.

"But I know above all else that we must start to take these steps—now."

The United States and its allies, Great Britain and France, had over the past months tried to take some of these steps.

"On the record has long stood the request of the United States, Great Britain and France to negotiate with the Soviet Union the problems of a divided Germany."

"On that record has long stood the request of the same three nations to negotiate an Austrian state treaty."

"On the same record still stands the request of the United Nations to negotiate the problems of Korea."

"Most recently we have received from the Soviet Union what is in effect an expression of willingness to hold a four-Power meeting. Along with our allies, Great Britain and France, we were pleased to see that this note did not contain the unacceptable preconditions previously put forward by the Soviets."

"As you already know from our joint Bermuda communique, the United States, Great Britain and France have agreed to consult with the United



It's not easy to be a stenographer in China, judging by this Chinese typewriter on show at an exhibition of office machinery in Munich. This machine has 7,312 letters.—London Express.

Verbal Battle Over Trade With China

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Dec. 8.

More verbal blows were struck in the House of Commons this evening in the running fight that has broken out between a group of left-wing Socialist MPs and the Government over the question of trade with China.

Mr Emrys Hughes, a past master in the art of attack by ridicule, scored a point in a supplementary question concerning the export of agricultural machinery, cycles and motorcars to China.

It would appear — and Mr Hughes made sure it did appear — that the British Government permit the export of small cars to China but ban the export of bicycles on the grounds that they are of "strategic value."

Tractors are also on the embargo list though, much to the amusement of Mr Hughes and his friends below the gangway, "garden tractor" are regarded as non-strategic.

This, in Mr Hughes' opinion, is ample evidence of the "ridiculous position" the Government are in as the result of their China trade policy.

Another line of attack was employed by Mr S. T. Swingle, a Socialist who is concerned about the effects of the embargo on the economy of Hongkong. He asked Mr Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, to find out whether the British Government's administration of the embargo on trade in certain goods is in line with that of the other Western governments.

Mr Thorneycroft replied that the British restrictions on trade with China were at one time and in certain respects wider than those imposed by other governments but these had now been brought into line.

Mr Swingle pointed out that Hongkong's trade with China had fallen by 50 per cent over the past year, largely, he implied, as the result of a diversion of trade between certain countries such as Germany and Japan and China away from Hongkong.

This trade, according to Mr Swingle's view, is now being conducted directly between the countries concerned.

Opposition to the Government's China trade policy, however, is not confined to one side of the House. A Conservative MP, Mr C. Osborne, was concerned at the decline of trade between Britain and China.

He asked the President of the Board of Trade to consider consulting with the United

POWs To Go On Trial

Panmunjom, Dec. 8.
Seven Chinese war prisoners charged with murdering one of their fellow inmates will go on trial on Saturday in one of the most unusual murder cases in history.

No body has been found and the murder charge was made by Communists who accuse the "agents" among unrepatriated North Korean and Chinese war prisoners.

The defendants are among the 22,500 anti-Red POWs captured by the United Nations during the war and later turned over to Indian guards here because they refused to return to Communism. They will be defended by a Chinese speaking American civilian, Mr. Charles R. Morrison.

The seven prisoners are charged with murdering another war prisoner by tying him to a tent pole and cutting out his heart.

Although no body has been found a Neutral Nations Board of Inquiry said that it had collected sufficient verbal and circumstantial evidence to warrant a trial.

CHANGED MINDS
An Indian spokesman said that the Prosecution would base its case on the testimony of Chinese prisoners who changed their minds about Communism after arriving in Panmunjom and were returned to Red rule.

These "turned" witnesses plotted, suspects out of a prisoner line-up but failed to direct Indian guards to the grave of the alleged victim.

The Communists charged that the murdered prisoner was buried in one of the prison compounds.

Newsmen from five countries — Nationalist China, United States, North Korea, Communist China and India — will witness the trial.

The Indian Command has flown a special legal officer to Korea to supervise the court martial.

The prisoner will be tried under Indian martial law and the charges carry either the death penalty or long imprisonment.—United Press.

STRIKE ENDS
New York, Dec. 8.
The strike of the New York newspaper photo-engravers ended tonight, when an agreement was signed permitting publication tomorrow of the six newspapers involved.

The strike on the six major newspapers had been in effect for the past 11 days.—France-Press.



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VIETMINH TROOPS ATTACK

Civilian Population Ordered To Evacuate Thai City

Hanoi, Dec. 8.

Communist Vietminh troops launched a sweeping attack today against the pro-French Thai capital of Lai Chau only 28 miles south of Red China and the city's civilian population was ordered to evacuate. Lai Chau is the centre of a pro-French pocket surrounded by Communist-held territory and is controlled by loyalist partisans.

A spokesman for General Rene Cogny, Northern French Commander, said that the attack was launched by Communist regulars and partisans aimed at over-running a wide stretch of territory, rather than an immediate local objective.

The spokesman said that defence measures had been taken but could not be revealed for security reasons.

Military sources said that Vietminh commanders had long

had the intention of attacking the Thai federation, whose capital is Lai Chau, and had even asked armed aid from China.

China, however, refused any help, the sources said, because it did not wish to intervene against "an ethnic (Thai) minority."

The Communists had decided to attempt the conquest of Lai Chau before the seizure by French paratroops of the outpost of Dien Bien Phu last month. Dien Bien Phu is some 60 miles south of the Thai capital.

The French Command here would give no details on how the battle was progressing.

There was no indication how many men took part in the Communist attack.

Neither French paratroops operating from Dien Bien Phu nor Thai partisans who altered south from Lai Chau to meet them have yet encountered the rebel 310th Division, which turned away from the Red River delta last month in what appeared to be a move against the interior kingdom of Laos.

The seizure of Dien Bien Phu put a formidable obstacle directly in the middle of the Laos invasion route, and French planes flying a 125-mile airift between the paratroop outpost and Hanoi stopped the Division in its tracks.—United Press.

US Prepared To Break Off Talks

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 8.

The United States is prepared to break off the Big Four talks in Berlin if the Soviet Union prolongs them fruitfully for "propagandist and non-constructive purposes," it was stated here today.

An authoritative United States source described in very general terms the strategy agreed upon by the Big Three for the four Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin next January.

The source also predicted that the United States would at next week's NATO meeting give the French Government a reply to its request for assurances on the maintenance of United States troops in Europe.

The source said the exchange of notes between Russia and the United States in recent months had been like an exchange of briefs between lawyers attempting to narrow the issues in the case.

POINT REACHED Eventually one reached a point where one had to do something other than exchange notes. That point had been reached in Soviet-Western relations, he said.

He thought it would become apparent soon in the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin whether the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, wished to use the conference for propaganda or for making a real gesture towards easing East-West tension.

If Mr. Molotov started stalling the Western powers could very easily expose it to world opinion, he said. This exposure might then induce the Russians to change their strategy and make a real effort to co-operate in the reunification of Germany.

SOVIET STALLING If the Russian stalling continued and it was obvious that they had no intention of operating constructively, the United States Government would be prepared to break off the talks.

The Eisenhower administration was confident that world public opinion would support Mr. John Foster Dulles if he walked out of the Berlin conference at this point, he said.

Officials here said they were well prepared for the Berlin conference. A three-nation working committee had been operating in Paris for a considerable time preparatory to the Big Four conference in London expected in October and this November.

They were now calling for a meeting of this committee on December 16.

Officials here do not appear to expect a lengthy conference in Berlin, and are hoping to speed up the conference by use of simultaneous translation equipment.—Reuter.

SCANDINAVIAN MEDICAL CENTRE FOR S. KOREA

Stockholm, Dec. 8.

The Scandinavian Governments will establish a US\$5,000,000 medical centre at Seoul, Korea, it was announced today.

A Scandinavian delegation which has studied medical service in Korea yesterday delivered its proposal to the Government of Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

They suggested a medical centre of two hospitals at Seoul, an isolation hospital and a city hospital.

Four million dollars of the cost should be defrayed by the Scandinavian Governments and the fifth million by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), the delegation said.

It suggested that the medical centre be put into operation within 10 months.—United Press.

1920 Slavery Convention

United Nations, Dec. 8.

Six nations today signed a protocol adopted by the current General Assembly, formally transferring to the United Nations the functions and powers of the League of Nations under the 1920 Slavery Convention.

Those signing were Dr. Heinrich Himmler, Austria; Dr. C. L. Hs'a, China; Mr. Alexis Kyrkou, Greece; Mrs. Evelyn Emmet, Britain; Mr. E. A. Morgan, Liberia; and Mr. Auguste R. Lindt, Switzerland.

The representatives of Liberia and Britain signed without reservation to later ratification by their Parliaments.

Twenty-four ratifications or signatures without reservation are required to make the Slavery Convention a United Nations instrument.—United Press.

Major Wylie To Rejoin Regiment

London, Dec. 8.

Major Charles Wylie, who was second-in-command of the successful British expedition to Mount Everest, was leaving here today for Malaya, where he will rejoin his regiment, the 10th Gurkha Rifles.

On his way, he plans to have a reunion with the Sherpa Tensing, who guided the expedition, who just ended a tour of Yugoslavia, lecturing on the expedition.—France-Press.

Nixon Talks In Pakistan

Karachi, Dec. 8.

The Vice President of the United States, Mr. Richard Nixon, today had a long interview with the Pakistani Minister of Finance, Mohammed Ali, who is a namesake of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Nixon deposited the traditional wreaths on the tomb of Mohammed Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, and of Liaquat Ali Khan, the head of the government of the new state.

After having recorded a speech for broadcast tonight, Mr. Nixon attended a reception given by United States Ambassador and Mrs. Horace A. Hildreth, and later a banquet given in his honour by the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali.—France-Press.

French Newsmen Indignant Over 'Slight' To Laniel

From RENE MacCOLL

Bermuda, Dec. 8.

French newspapermen covering the Bermuda conference are indignant over what they genuinely consider to have been "slights" to M. Joseph Laniel when the French premier arrived last week.

The French are upset because the Marseillaise was not played as M. Laniel stepped from his plane, but the answer to that is that protocol was followed to the letter.

A national anthem would only have been in order if a head of state was being greeted (the next day the Star Spangled Banner was played for Eisenhower).

The band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers greeted M. Laniel with the General Salute—exactly the same treatment as Sir Winston Churchill—received—on his arrival.

OTHER INCIDENTS The only time God Save the Queen was heard (first six bars only) was when the Governor of Bermuda strode on to the parade ground—but this may well have confused the French.

Other incidents which irked the French were based on misunderstandings and confusion.

It is said that Sir Winston "cut short" M. Laniel's speech and pushed him into a waiting car. M. Laniel, it is understood, was anxious to say a few words, but after the microphone had been placed for him he hesitated, then turned on his heel and got into the car. Sir Winston didn't

appear to play any part in this incident, but radio men who had been waiting for M. Laniel's broadcast tore their hair.

RECEIVING LINE The third complaint is that M. Laniel was placed behind Mr. Eden and Mr. Dulles in the receiving line to greet local notables the day Mr. Eisenhower arrived. Foreign Office protocol authorities assure me that the correct place for M. Laniel was behind Mr. Eisenhower, Sir Winston and Mr. Dulles but in front of Mr. Eden.

I did not see whether Mr. Eden sneaked in ahead of M. Laniel or not and nobody seems to remember, but if it happened it was obviously unintentional.

On the other hand it must respectfully be placed on record that M. Laniel caused some mildly raised eyebrows among local observers when he arrived.

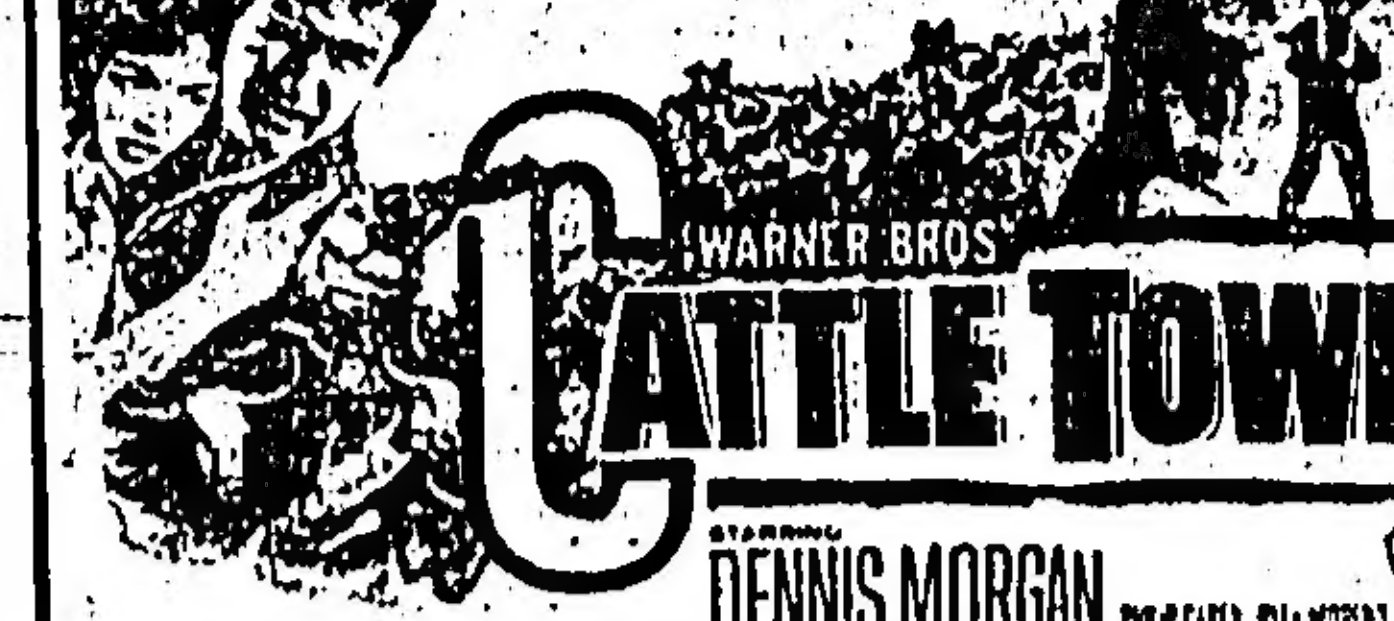
His first of all seemed to brush past the Governor waiting to greet him at the foot of the serpentine ramp with a most perfunctory handshake. And he took his inspection of the Fusiliers guard of honour in what must be almost world record time for such functions.

—London Express Service.

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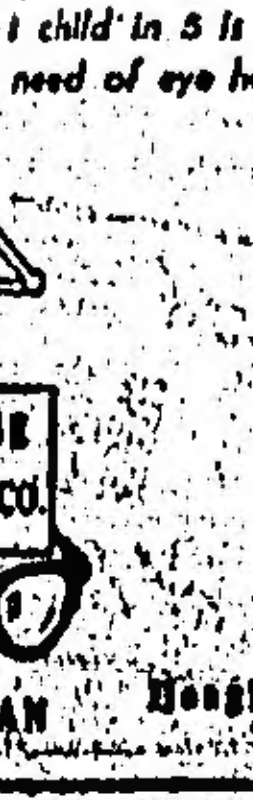
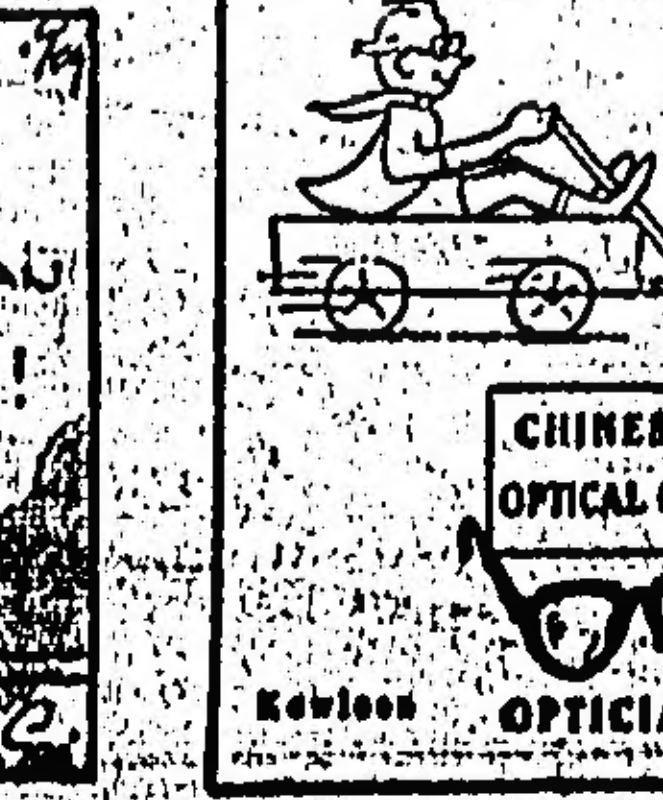
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FOUR POWER MEETING Washington And London Reaction Varies WEST GERMAN GOVT PLEASSED

Reaction to the Western Powers' note proposing a Four Power meeting in Berlin was varied.

Britain, the West German government and West Berlin welcomed the proposal, but it was coldly received in the United States.

There was little enthusiasm in Washington and sources there appeared to be doubtful of the outcome of the meeting.

London, Dec. 9. British political circles welcomed with satisfaction the note of the three Western powers to the Soviet Union.

The brevity and clarity of the text, it was felt, permitted the general public to follow and understand this diplomatic move and therefore, also to approve it generally.

The British were especially happy that no door had been closed, and that every possibility was, therefore, left open to the Soviet leaders to prove that their policy really could change.

It was also noted with satisfaction here that the big three had once again taken all the measures taken up by them up to now to ensure their security had only a defensive character, and that there was no justifiable cause for the aggressive character of Soviet foreign policy.

Political circles here also pointed out that the note did not rule out the possibility of considering at Berlin the eventuality of a later five-power conference.

Finally, it was noted that the welcome given to the big three note contrasted with the opinion given by certain British political circles on the subject of the Bermuda communiqué, which some circles maintained, was "disappointing."—France-Press.

UNITED STATES
Authoritative American sources tonight showed very little enthusiasm at the prospects of a four-power foreign ministers' meeting on January 4 in Berlin.

These quarters continued to think that the Kremlin does not really want an agreement on the German and Austrian questions. It was thought that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, would manoeuvre for the maintenance of the present status of the two countries, which are at present within the Soviet orbit, whether they like it or not.

An informed source said tonight that when President Eisenhower was in Bermuda, he expressed these views to his British and French colleagues so clearly that they were quite surprised.

Washington observers also considered that the passage in the Western reply, suggesting that at Berlin, each delegation should be allowed to express its viewpoint on a possible five-power conference to the British and French theories. The American government is still opposed in principle to such a conference, they said.

The United States government, the same observers said, continues to await a gesture of good faith from Peking at the Panmunjom preliminary talks.

An increasing number of diplomatic commentators in

Washington are beginning to think that the stubborn stand of the Chinese and Korean negotiators at Panmunjom is an attempt to weary the United Nations negotiators and make them accept the idea of a five-power conference.

These observers particularly saw in the Sino-Korean intransigence regarding the status proposed by the United Nations for the Soviet Union at the Korean political conference and that in drawing the purely defensive character of the policy of European integration, the Western Powers had rejected the alternative proposed by the Soviet Union, namely, a European defence community or the re-establishment of German unity.

The text of the Western Powers' note to the Soviet Union proposing a four-power meeting in Berlin on January 4 was unreservedly approved in Bonn.

In West German government circles, it was noted particularly that in drawing the purely defensive character of the policy of European integration, the Western Powers had rejected the alternative proposed by the Soviet Union, namely, a European defence community or the re-establishment of German unity.

The hope expressed in the Western note that the unification of Germany and the conclusion of an Austrian state treaty would contribute to the solution of other international problems signified, these circles added, that the Western Allies were not disposed to allow themselves to be led astray by a discussion of a general nature of the problems of world security.

DIPLOMATIC
It was felt, however, that the possibility of a five-power conference had been settled in a diplomatic fashion, which at the same time clearly made evident the wish of the Western Powers to settle the German and Austrian problems first.

Finally, although the Western reply had been drafted in terms which should facilitate the delicate acceptance on the part of the Soviet Union of the January Meeting, it was believed here that the question of whether the Soviet Union would reply affirmatively to the invitation, or whether she would pose new conditions was an open matter.—France-Press.

WEST BERLIN
Berlin, Dec. 9. West Berlin's Mayor, Dr. Walter Scheel, indicated that he was pleased with the three Allied Powers' note to the Soviet Union.

He paid particular notice to the portion which stressed the unification of Germany under conditions of freedom and the conclusion of an Austrian treaty as objectives of the four-power meeting.

The urgent character given to the solution of these problems, he said, was particularly underlined by the choice of Berlin and the date of January 4. Dr. Scheel pointed out that the Berlin government had long wished for a speedy four-power meeting. He also felt that Berlin was the most appropriate place.

Dr. Scheel said that he had been informed of the text of the note on midnight Sunday, and that he had approved it at once. He added: "As far as Berlin is concerned, we will do everything possible to facilitate the progress of the conference."—France-Press.

250 Million Dollars Cash Not Enough

Filipinos Reject Japanese Offer

Manila, Dec. 8. Three key men of the Nacionalista Party, victorious in the November nationwide elections, said yesterday that the recent Japanese proposal, involving \$250,000,000 cash payment as war reparations, was "wholly unacceptable."

The three officials were Vice President-elect Carlos P. Garcia, generally conceded as the next Foreign Minister, Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, President of the Nacionalista Party, and Senator Claro M. Recto, the Party's foreign affairs adviser and spokesman.

At the Manila Hotel yesterday Mr. Garcia flatly rejected the Japanese \$250,000,000 cash offer, which he said "cannot even form a basis for any reparations talks between the Philippines and Japan."

Mr. Rodriguez and Senator Recto said the policy of the Nacionalista Government, which will assume power next January, was simple but firm.

NO RATIFICATION
They said the Nacionalista stand was if there were no satisfactory cash payment, there would not be any ratification of the Japanese peace treaty by the Nacionalista-controlled Senate.

Observers said the Senate was standing on the Nacionalista demand that Japan pay a minimum of \$2,000,000,000 in cash reparations.

The Philippines previously asked for \$3,000,000,000.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Katsumi Ono, head of the Japanese mission here, recently submitted to the Philippines the new Japanese offer involving \$250,000,000 cash.

Mr. Ono's offer revived the reparations discussions here with the Nacionalista Party standing firm for reparations before ratification of the Japanese peace treaty.—Reuter.

US Putting Great Pressure On Japs, Says Moscow Radio

London, Dec. 8. Mr. Vassili Harkov, Moscow Radio political commentator, said today that recent events in the Far East clearly indicated that the United States were putting great pressure on Japan to make her increase the strength of her armed forces.

The rearmament of Japan was proceeding on a large scale. The present numerical strength of the Japanese army was approximately equal to that of Japan in 1931, he said.

The new Japanese army is being trained according to American manuals and methods and under the control of numerous American experts, Harkov continued.

Japanese munition factories were working at full capacity and were producing a greater amount of arms and more complete types than in 1931-34.

The Japanese shipbuilding industry was capable, for instance, of building small vessels and also cruisers and even battle ships. The aircraft industry was producing military aircraft, and

Atomic Control Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly to meet with the Soviet Union.

"The Government of the United States approaches this conference with hopeful sincerity. We will bend every effort of our minds to the single purpose of emerging from that conference with tangible results toward peace—the only true way of lessening international tension."

"We never have and never will propose or suggest that the Soviet Union surrender what is rightfully hers."

"We will never see an enemy with whom we have no desire ever to deal or mingle in friendly and fruitful relationship."

THE CHIEF HOPE

"On the contrary we hope that this conference may initiate a relationship with the Soviet Union which will eventually bring about a free intermingling of the peoples of the East and the West, the one sure way of developing understanding required for consistent and peaceful relations," he said.

"Because of the turmoil and strife and misery of Asia we seek the peaceful opportunity for these peoples to develop their natural resources and to elevate their lot," he continued.

"There is at least one new avenue of peace which has not yet been explored—an avenue now laid out by the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"In its resolution of November 18, 1953, this General Assembly suggested—and I quote—that the Disarmament Commission study the desirability of establishing a committee of representatives of the Powers principally involved which should seek in private an acceptable solution—and report on such a solution to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than September 1, 1954."

"The United States, heading the suggestion of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is instantly prepared to meet privately with such other countries as may be 'principally involved' to seek 'an acceptable solution' to the atomic armaments race which overshadows not only the peace but the very life of the world."

NEW CONCEPTION
"We shall carry into these private talks a new conception. The United States would seek more than the mere reduction or elimination of atomic materials available for military purposes."

"It is not enough just to take this weapon out of the hands of the belligerents. It must be put into the hands of those who know how to strip it of its military casing and adapt it to the aims of peace."

"The United States knows that peaceful power from atomic energy is no problem of the future. That capability is here today. Who can doubt if the entire body of the world's scientists and engineers had adequate amounts of fissionable material with which to test and develop their ideas that this capability would rapidly be transformed into universal efficient and economic usage."

"To hasten the day when fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of the people and the governments of the East and West there are certain steps that can be taken now."

"I therefore, make the following proposal: The Governments principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and

fissionable materials to an international atomic energy agency. We would expect that such an agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations."

"The ratios of contributions, the procedures and other details would properly be within the scope of the private conversations I have referred to earlier."

IN GOOD FAITH

"The United States is prepared to undertake these explorations in good faith. Any partner of the United States acting in the same good faith will find the United States a not unreasonable or ungenerous associate."

"Undoubtedly initial and early contributions to this plan would be small in quantity. However, the proposal has the great virtue that it can be undertaken without irritation and mutual suspicion incident to any attempt to set up completely acceptable system of worldwide inspection and control."

"The atomic energy agency could be made responsible for the impounding, storage and protection of the contributed fissionable and other materials. The ingenuity of our scientists will provide special safe conditions under which such a bank of fissionable material could be made essentially immune to surprise seizure."

"The more important responsibility of this atomic energy agency would be to devise methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind."

"Of these 'principally involved' the Soviet Union must, of course, be one."

FOUR OBJECTIVES
"I would be prepared to submit to the US Congress, and with every expectation of approval, any such plan that would:

"First—encourage worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material in the certainty that they had all the materials needed for the conduct of all the experiments that were appropriate."

"Second—begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles."

"Third—allow all peoples of all nations to see that, in this enlightened age, the Great Powers of the earth, both of the East and of the West, are interested in human aspirations for peace and for the progress in building up the armaments of war."

"Fourth—open up a new channel for peaceful discussion and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conferences if the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear and make positive progress toward peace."—Reuter.

GIVEN OVATION
France-Press reports that the President, standing high on the tribune over the rostrum of the United Nations—General Assembly, was given an ovation at the conclusion of his momentous address to the world that lasted several minutes.

A great roar of applause in which the Soviet Union took part, reverberated throughout the vast assembly chamber in a tribute to the leader of the American people as he stood there overlooking the huge hall, obviously moved by the spontaneity of the reception accorded to him and his offer in the cause of peace.

In one of the most solemn speeches of his long career as a soldier and as a leader of government, President Eisenhower told his hushed audience that his aim was a world survey of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and that he was in favour of a plan to reduce the destructive potential of atomic stocks now building up in a tension-packed world.

TRADE WITH CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

dollar aid in order to prevent further attacks on British policy with regard to trade with China.

Mr. Butler naturally refused American aid, he pointed out, is temporary and is getting less. He was not prepared to give up such aid in our present difficult situation, "especially as we have to earn it by our own efforts."

Mr. Sidney Silverman (Labour) asked the Chancellor whether this meant that he would not give up American aid even if it meant a loss of our independence.

The Chancellor replied: "Had we lost our independence, I would think again."

But clearly, he did not consider that a contingency at all likely to arise.

Sir Roger Makins Returning

Washington, Dec. 8. The British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Roger Makins, will return to London for consultations with his government on December 11, said the British embassy tonight.

Mr. R. H. Scott will be in charge of the embassy in his absence.—France-Press.

Has Chill
Vienna, Dec. 8. Czechoslovakian President Antonin Zapolocky has had to take to his bed for several days with a severe chill, said Radio Prague monitored here today.

President Zapolocky's health had improved, and his condition was now satisfactory, added the radio.—France-Press.

Chua Ho-Anu Denies Report

Singapore, Dec. 8. Chua Ho-anu, the leader of the 10-man Malayan Chinese goodwill mission to Taipei, on his return here today denied again reports that he had mentioned in Hongkong that he was the leader of 3,000,000 Chinese.

Mr Chua is the President of the Singapore branch of the Malayan Chinese Association. His alleged statement has raised a protest from the United Malays National Organisation, which said that it caused misgivings among Malays.—France-Press.

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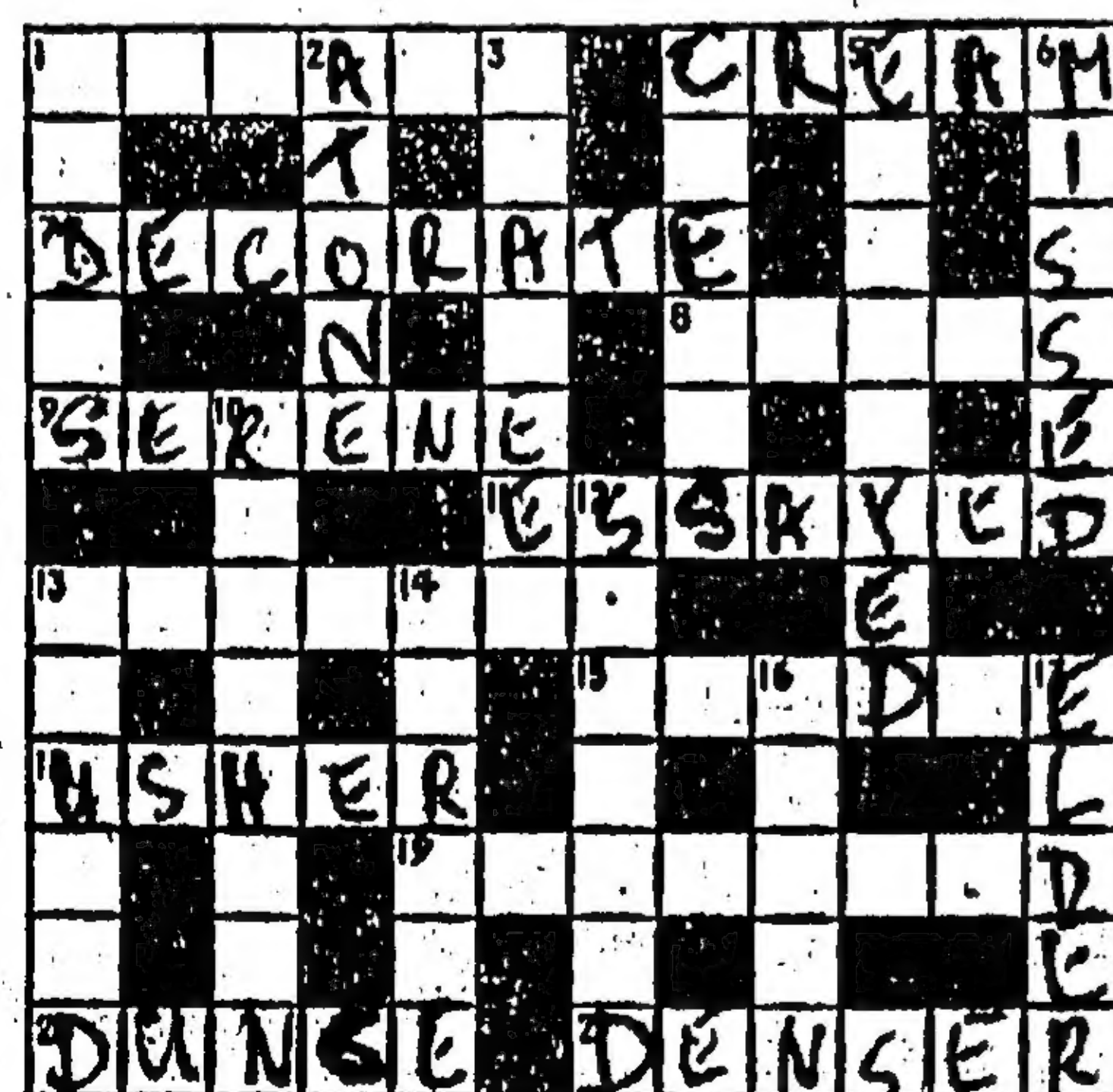
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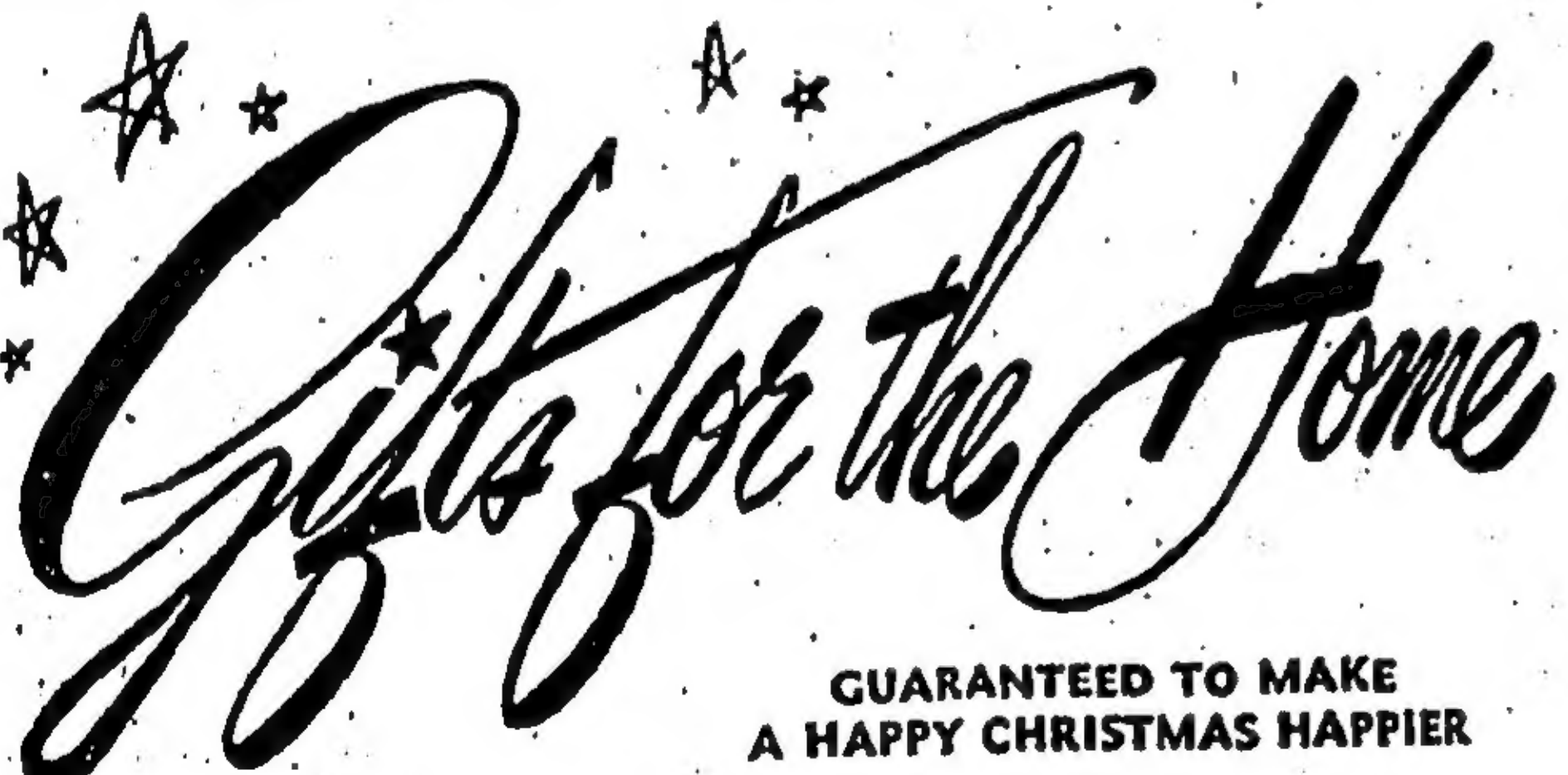
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THE BIG THREE
MEET AT YALTA

("TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY", CHAPTER 22)

By Sir Winston Churchill

THE Germans had evacuated the neighbourhood only ten months earlier, and no surrounding buildings had been badly damaged. We were warned that the area had not been completely cleared of mines, except for the rounds of the villa, which were, as usual, heavily patrolled by Russian guards.

Over a thousand men had been at work on the scene before our arrival. Windows and doors had been repaired, and furniture and stores brought down from Moscow.

The setting of our abode was impressive. Behind the villa, half Gothic and half Moorish in style, rose the mountains, covered in snow, culminating in the highest peak in the Crimea. Before us lay the dark expanse of the Black Sea, severe, but still agreeable and warm even at this time of the year.

Carved white lions guarded the entrance to the house, and beyond the courtyard lay a fine park with sub-tropical plants and cypresses. In the dining-room I recognised the two paintings hanging each side of the fireplace as copies of family portraits of the Herberichs at Wilton. It appeared that Prince Vorontsov had married a daughter of the family, and had brought these pictures back with him from England.

EVERY effort was made by our hosts to ensure our comfort, and every chance remark noted with kindly attention. On one occasion Portal had admired a large glass tank with plants growing in it, and remarked that it contained no fish. Two days later a consignment of goldfish arrived. Another time somebody said casually that there was no lemon-pest in the cocktails. The next day a lemon tree loaded with fruit was growing in the hall. All must have come by air from far away.

At three o'clock on Feb. 4, the day after our arrival, Stalin called on me, and we had an agreeable discussion about the war against Germany. He was optimistic. Germany was short of bread and coal; her transport was seriously damaged. I asked what the Russians would do if Hitler moved south—to

Dresden, for example. "We shall follow him," was the reply.

He went on to say that the Oder was no longer an obstacle, as the Red Army had several bridgeheads across it and the Germans were using untrained, badly led, and ill-equipped Volksturm for its defence. They had hoped to withdraw trained troops from the Vistula and use them to defend the river, but the Russian armour had bypassed them. Now they had only a mobile or strategic reserve of 20 or 30 badly trained divisions.

WHEN I asked Stalin what he thought of Rundstedt's offensive against the Americans, he called it a stupid manoeuvre which had harmed Germany and was done for prestige. The German military body was sick and could not be cured by such methods. The best generals had gone and only Guderian was left, and he was an adventurer.

If the German divisions cut off in East Prussia had been withdrawn in time they might have been used to defend Berlin, but the Germans were foolish. They still had 11 armoured divisions at Budapest, but they had failed to realise that they were no longer a world-power and could not have forces wherever they wished. They would understand in due time, but it would be too late.

I then showed him my map-room, already fully mounted by Capt. Pim, and after describing our position in the West, I asked Field-Marshal Alexander to explain what was happening in Italy. Stalin's comment was interesting. The Germans were unlikely to attack us. Could we not leave a few British divisions on the front and transfer the rest to Yugo-Slavia and Hungary and direct them against Vienna? Here they could join the Red Army and outflank the Germans who were south of the Alps. He added that we might need a considerable force.

It cost him nothing to say this now, but I made no response. "The Red Army," I answered, "may not give us time to complete the operation."

AT five o'clock the President, Stalin, and I met to review the military situation, and in particular the Russian offensive on the Eastern Front. We heard a detailed account of the progress of the Russian Army, and also set the frame for the coming discussions between our respective Chiefs of Staff.

I said that one of the questions we should consider was how long it would take the enemy to move eight divisions from Italy to the battle-front against Russia, and what counter-action we should take. Perhaps we ought to take divisions from Northern Italy to strengthen our attacking forces elsewhere. Another issue was whether we should try to strike at the head of the Adriatic, through the Ljubljana Gap, and join up with the Russian left flank.

The atmosphere of the meeting was most cordial. Gen. Marshall gave us a brilliantly concise account of Anglo-American operations in the West. Stalin said that the Russian offensive in January had been launched as a moral duty, quite unconnected with the decisions made at Teheran, and he now asked how he could continue to help. I replied that now was the moment when the three States were met together, to review the whole question of military co-ordination between the Allies.

THE first plenary meeting of the Conference started at 4.15 on the afternoon of Feb. 5. We met in the Livadia Palace, and took our seats at a round table. With the three interpreters we were 23. With Stalin and Molotov were Vyshinsky, Malenkov, Gusev, the Russian Ambassador in London, and Gromyko (the Russian Ambassador at Washington). Pavlov acted as interpreter.

The American delegation was headed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Stettinius, and included Adm. Leahy, Byrnes, Harriman, Hopkins, Matthews (Director of European Affairs in the State Department), and Belmont (Special Assistant to the State Department), who also interpreted. I did not see Mr. Stettinius, but my own party included Sir Alexander

Cadogan (then Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Edward Bridges (then Cabinet Secretary), and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, our Ambassador in Moscow. Major Birse interpreted for us, as he had always done since my first meeting with Stalin at Moscow in 1942.

THE discussion opened on the future of Germany. I had of course pondered this problem, and had addressed Mr. Eden a month before.

Prime Minister to Foreign Secretary, 4 Jan. 45
Treatment of Germany after the war. It is much too soon for us to decide these enormous questions. Obviously, when the German Government had ceased, the first stage will be one of severe military control. This may well last for many months, or perhaps for a year or two, if the German underground movement is active.

We have yet to settle the practical questions of the partition of Germany, the treatment of the Ruhr and Saar industries, &c. These may be touched upon at our forthcoming meeting, but I doubt whether any final decision will be reached then. No one can foresee at the present moment what the state of Europe will be, or who the relations of the Great Powers will be, or what the temper of their peoples will be. I am sure that the hatreds which Germany has caused in so many countries will find their counterpart here.

I have been struck at every point where I have sounded opinion at the depth of the feeling that would be aroused by a policy of pulling poor Germany on her legs again. I am well aware of the arguments about "not having a poisoned community in the heart of Europe."

I do suggest that, with all the work we have on our hands at the present moment, we should not anticipate there very serious discussions and schisms, as they may become. We have a new Parliament to consider, whose opinions we cannot forestall.

I shall myself prefer to concentrate upon the practical issues which will occupy the next two or three years, rather than about the long-term relationship of Germany to Europe. I remember so well last time, being shocked at the savage views of the House of Commons and of the constituents, and being indignant with Foreign when he sent the French into the Ruhr.

In a few years, however, the mood of Parliament and the public changes entirely. Thousands of millions of dollars were lent to Germany by the United States. I went along with the tolerant policy towards Germany up to the Locarno Treaty and during the rest of Mr. Baldwin's Government on the grounds that Germany had no power to harm us. But thereafter a very swift change occurred. The rise of Hitler began, and thereafter I once again found myself very much out of sympathy with the prevailing mood.

It is a mistake to try to write out on little pieces of paper what the vast emotions of an outraged and quivering world will be either immediately after the struggle is over or when the inevitable cold fire follows the hot. The very inspiring idea of feeding civilians most people's minds, and independent figures tend to become not only lonely but futile.

Guidance in these mundane matters is granted to us only step by step, or at the utmost a step or two ahead. There is therefore wisdom in reserving one's decisions as long as possible and until all the facts and forces that will be potent at the moment are revealed. Perhaps our approaching triple discussions will throw more light upon the problem.

STALIN now asked how Germany was to be dismantled. Were we to have one Government, or several, or merely a series of administrative units? Hitler surrounded us with a wall of silence. He would not say whether we should have one Government or several, or whether we should have a series of administrative units. He would not say whether we should have one Government or several, or whether we should have a series of administrative units.

time had now come, he said, to make a definite decision.

I said that we all agreed that Germany should be dismantled, but the actual method was much too complicated to be settled in five or six days. It would require a very searching examination of the historical, ethnographical and economic facts, and prolonged examination by a special committee, which would go into the different proposals and advise on them.

There was so much to consider. What to do with Prussia? What territory should be given to Poland and the U.S.S.R.? Who was to control the valleys and the great industrial zones of the Ruhr and the Saar? These were questions which needed profound study, and His Majesty's Government would want to consider carefully the attitude of their two great Allies. A body should be set up at once to examine these matters, and we ought to have its report before reaching any final decision.

I THEN speculated on the future. If Hitler, Himmler were to come forward and offer us an unconditional surrender it was clear that our answer should be that we would not negotiate with any of the war criminals. If they were the only people the Germans could produce we should have to go on with the war.

It was more probable that Hitler and his associates would be killed or would disappear, and that another set of people would offer unconditional surrender. If this happened the three Great Powers must immediately consult and decide whether they were worth dealing with or not. If they were, the terms of surrender which had been worked out would be laid before them; if not, the war would be continued and the whole country put under strict military government.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested asking our Foreign Secretaries to produce a plan for studying the question within 24 hours and a definite plan for dismemberment within a month. Here, for a time, the matter was left.

Other questions were discussed, but not settled. The President asked whether the French should be given a zone of occupation in Germany. We agreed that this should certainly be part of the British and American zones, and that the Foreign Secretaries should consider how this area was to be controlled.

At Stalin's request, M. Malenkov then expounded a Russian scheme for making Germany pay reparations and for dismantling her munitions industries. I said that the experience of the last war had been very disappointing, and I did not think it would be possible to exclude from Germany anything like the amount which M. Malenkov had suggested should be paid to Russia alone.

BRITAIN, too, had suffered greatly. Many buildings had been destroyed. We had parted with much of our foreign investments and were faced with the problem of how to raise our exports sufficiently to pay for the imports of food on which we depended. I doubted whether these burdens could be substantially lightened by German reparations. Other countries had also suffered and would have to be considered.

What would happen if Germany were reduced to starvation? Did we intend to stand by and do nothing and say it served her right? Or did we propose to feed the Germans, and if so, who would pay? Stalin said that these questions would arise anyway, and I answered that if you wanted a horse to pull your wagon you had to give him some hay.

We eventually agreed that the Russian proposal should be examined by a special committee, which would all in secret at Moscow. We then arranged to meet next day and consider two topics which were to dominate our future discussions, namely, the Dumbarton Oaks scheme for world security and Poland.

(Continued Tomorrow)

The Yalta Conference of February, 1945, held its plenary meetings in the Livadia Palace, where Mr. Roosevelt was accommodated. Stalin and his advisors had their headquarters at the Yusupov Palace, while the principal British delegates were housed five miles away at the Villa Vorontsov.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER

"A little less of the white man's burden and a little more dancing in your underwear and we might have lost the Sudan!"

Nathaniel Gubbins

DR. EDITH SUMMER-SKILLS' word picture in the House of Commons of tiny grandmothers, starved by past Governments, contemplating the towering stature of their enormous grandchildren, properly fed by the Socialist Government, is confirmed by Dr. E. M. B. Clements, writing in the British Medical Journal.

Dr. Clements says that the average child today is three inches taller and eight pounds heavier than children of the same age in 1910 or earlier.

All of which has scared the daylight out of this grandparent, who was looking forward to a peaceful old age.

For when, and if, Granter Gubbins becomes Great Granter Gubbins children of the future, possibly fed on penicillin, like modern pigs, will make them even bigger, will probably be about twelve feet high and weigh a couple of tons.

You have only to think of what a normal-sized fender of five can do to make your life miserable to imagine what will happen to creaking grandfathers and grandmothers at the mercy of two-ton totos sucking lollies as big as icebergs and thundering about the place on scooters as big as bulldozers.

Great granfathers and great granmothers will be like dolls in the powerful hands of the giants in rompers.

With a roar of "Great Granter wants a barf," the giants will rush at the cowering little figure in the arm-chair by the fire, grab her by one leg, and carry her upside down to the bathroom, where she will be stripped and plunged into boiling or freezing water.

If she is not then discarded and left shivering on the bathroom floor she will be given to a great granter whether either of them wants it or not.

Stale cake crumbs and bits of brown apple peel will be rammed down their throats. If they resist, broken biscuits and half-rusted sweets will be rammed into their ears and up their noses.

When the giants want to play, old dolls and grannies will be taken down to the garden (still up-side down) to bed. They will have the temperatures taken, their chests thumped, and their noses held while poisonous medicines are poured down their throats.

When the giants think they are naughty, which will be often, they will be laid across gigantic tables, strapped across gigantic chairs, and will be kept in their arms as they are pulled off.

At the end of the day when they have swooned bumped in plums, or cut-stones and crashed into lamp-posts they will be left in the garden all night.

Let's hope it won't rain.

Backward Glance

THINK the elderly upper-class Englishwoman who sees in Mayfair are strange but rather sweet they are.

Dreaming still of dear papa. Dear papa who always knew what a well-bred girl should be.

Undertood, if daughters couldn't. Even better, what they shouldn't. Dear papa who made a pile. Bought a house and lived in style. Working hard till half-past four. Grinding the faces of the poor. So his daughter, long before.

Could just exist on what he left. After dear papa was laid in the ground and taxes paid. Strange but rather sweet they seem. As they walk Mayfair and dream. Dream of gas lamps after dark. Summer Sundays in the park. When the carriages and pairs Clogged along the silent square.

And girls who dared to know young men. Were always home at half-past ten.

Strange they seem and rather sweet. As they trudge on heavy feet. Killing all the idle hours. In hats piled high with birds and flowers.

Scornful still of lesser breeds. Lesser breeds who call them "Ma." They are; However strange and sweet Lesser breeds, the vulgar brutes. Who call them "love" and "ducks" and "toots" or "Ma."

Once lived in style in Berkeley Square.

Man In A Pub

TO cut a long story short, I said The Man in the Pub, "I was sitting in the chair you're sitting in now listening to the sports news when who should come in but old Ted. You remember old Ted?"

I said I had never heard of old Ted.

"Get along with you," said The Man. "Old Ted's the one who makes his Sunday dinner off the fire's cinders, on the counter and grumbles about the beer. In some ways old Ted reminds me of my Uncle Albert, who never bought a meal in his life. I say, the food old days, you could get at the free bread and cheese you wanted for the asking in any licensed house. My Uncle Albert went from place to place buying himself the cheap stuff. You could get and stuff him with it with enough free cheese to bait all the mousetraps in China. Of course," he said, "the end because he died with a tick in his pocket in 1923. Or was it 1924?"

I said I had no idea.

"No, I'm a liar," said The Man. "I was in 1925 because that was the year my daughter was born."

I asked, "Is Margo the one who came out eggs?"

The Man said "No, it's my sister daughter, who can't eat eggs, and who can't catch. One look at an egg and Margo turns as yellow as a buttercup, and one mouthful of fish and she is lying on her back like a dead thing. And that reminds me of the year me and the wife and the daughters spent a holiday in France. Or was it 1924?"

I said I wouldn't know.

"No, I'm a liar," said The Man. "I must have been in France because I remember the oil in the cooking made the wife as sick as a dog for a fortnight. Margo was ill and all over by moonlight, and I tell you in love with a matador. Of course, with foreign dishes you never know what's in them, so it was unlucky for her that she swallowed a bit of fish in a salad before she went to the bathroom. And what with the bit of fish inside her and the sight of blood she went off into a fit and had to be taken away on a stretcher."

"By and large," said The Man, "I wouldn't say it was one of our bleakest holidays, especially as I've screamed at the sight of a roast beef ever since. So we have to live on mutton. But, by the way, a long story short."

(World Copyright.)

THE DUFFLE TWINS by DODD



JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Even Poor Cards May Be Useful

NORTH 11	
♥KQ43	
♦32	
♣652	
♠K70	
WEST	
♠A106	♥J87
♦8	♣874
♠A103	♥QJ9
♥J109	♣82
SOUTH (D)	
♠52	♥AKQJ105
♦K4	
♠A43	
North-South vul.	
South West North East	
1 Pass 1 Pass	
4 Pass Pass Pass	
Opening lead—4 J	

By OSWALD JACOBY

COULD anything be more useful than the three and the two of hearts in the North hand shown today? They had no value at all since declarer's heart suit was independent and since he didn't need to ruff anything in the dummy. Nevertheless, they were important cards, and South lost his contract because he overlooked their function.

When opened the jack of clubs and South won in his own hand with the ace. South promptly drew trumps with the ace king and queen. This was a fatal error, as we shall see.

South next led a spade towards dummy. West played low, and dummy was able to win with the king of spades. The king of spades was a convenient way to return to the South hand, no declarer led a diamond towards the queen of spades. This settled declarer's hand. He was now sure to lose a club, two diamonds and a spade.

Dummy's small trumps were useful as a way of getting out of the dummy and into the South hand safely. After winning the first trick with the ace of clubs, South could afford to draw a trump and one trump only.

The correct play is then to switch to the queen of spades. West would play low and dummy would win with the king. Now South could return to his own hand with a trump. Only after making this play would the third round of trumps.

South could now afford to lead his second spade, and West would be unable to defeat the contract. If he took the ace of spades, he would lose the king of clubs in order to discard a club loser in the dummy's hand. If West did not take his ace of spades immediately, dummy would win with the queen and South would have to draw the third round of trumps.

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YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9

BORN today, your sign shows an unfavorable aspect. Yet, as if to compensate, the stars have given you a touch of real genius which can be developed to catapult you to fame and fortune. You are a person of great opportunities, which are offered and diligent in following out your objectives. You are moody and temperamental. And, while this may go with one who is artistic and creative, you will need to learn to bring these moods under better control. You are to get yourself organized to produce with any degree of regularity. Inspiration is part of the battle, but it takes considerable perspiration as well to bring material success. Take a positive attitude in everything you attempt and cultivate optimism at all times. In other words, you are complete master of your own fate.

Guard against serious health upsets, for you will find that only when you are strong and healthy do you do your best work. You are generous and sincere in your affections and will make a good parent. You women, especially, are fine homemakers and will be most contented if you wed at an early age. Select someone who understands you and can cope with your moods, and who can help you to avoid unnecessary worry over needless details.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Don't let yourself get involved in arguments which are too costly to turn into lifetime rifts. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 20)—This is a good day to take a good, commonsense look at the budget. Save a little something each week. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Put your natural talents to work for you and watch the results. Initiative pays. PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Follow the advice today, that it is more blessed to give than to receive—and you will receive a blessing. ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Don't be over-confident. Try all the facts before acting. Avoid wishful thinking and daydreaming. TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—An attitude of co-operative understanding will go a long way toward making this a productive day.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Gentle persistence and extended period of time is far more effective than too much sudden, aggressive action. CANCER (June 22-July 22)—If you have a few less-minute things to do on your Christmas list, you'd better get going fast. LEO (July 23-Aug. 23)—Not a bit too early to get started on getting the house ready for holiday guests and entertaining. VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—You should be able to find some real bargains in the stores to fill out that Christmas list today. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Be very alert when it comes to important business matters. Take care of all details. It may be significant. SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—You can make real strides toward your ultimate success today if you fully utilize all your talents.

my fiance threw a bit of meat to him, shouting "Catch!" My fiance was very angry. What should I do? Dr. Rhubarb says: Tell your fiance to keep his meat to himself.

After questioning people, sitting evidence, and meditating in a dark room for many months, the psychologists discovered that those who like the cinema and television, and who usually take their screens with them when they go out. The survey concluded that the cinema and television have acted as an education agent.

An amazing revelation I HAVE never belonged to a tutorial class in psychology, but I will venture to supplement the findings of these experts with a dark but amazing survey of my own. I have proof that people who spend their time in the cinema and television, or at the films which television see frequently than those who stay at home to watch television. There's a bit of psychology for you!

I only want to help WHO will be the first theatrical manager to play a raffle amusing trick on the first night audience? Get them all into their seats, and then see how long they will sit there chattering and admiring each other. Don't raise the curtain, but let the music go on playing as a background to the raffle of recognition, and the general babble. Make no explanation if a group here or there, becomes excited. Just leave them to it, and see how long it will be before they realize there is no prize. Then let them either stay there talking, or go away. The majority, having got their evening's ration of publicity, will probably go home quite contented.

Without comment DEAR Beachcomber, No doubt it is very, VERY funny to tell us that an airman mistook ball-bearings for capers, and that they were as good as eggs. You say there was a black egg laid by an African ant. Africa ants do not lay black eggs. Their eggs are as white as my other ants. As the much is an excellent joke, you will not, of course, publish this. Such is newspaper etiquette. A READER.

Dr Rhubarb's corner EDNA writes: My fiance came to supper last week. When my father opened his mouth for a yawn,

WHAT'S HER LINE? TESSY S. GRIMM

Rearrange the letters to spell her occupation. (Solution on Page 10)

Oh, nothing much. Helen and I are just sitting here thinking to Dr.

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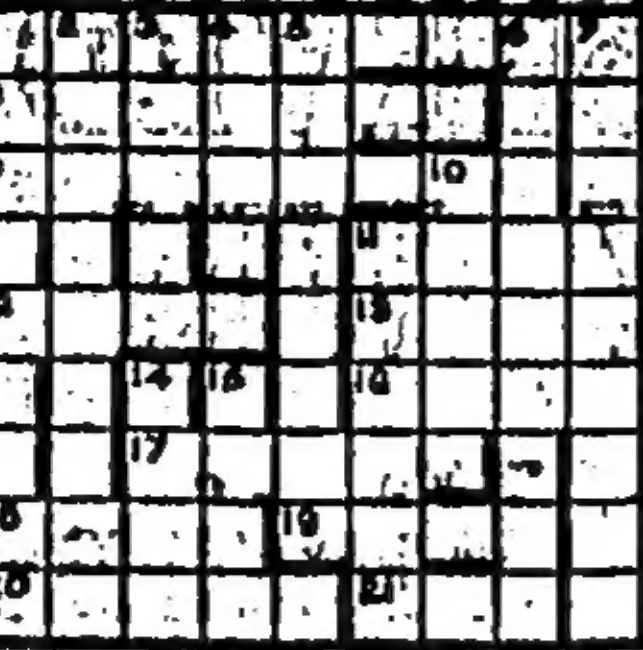
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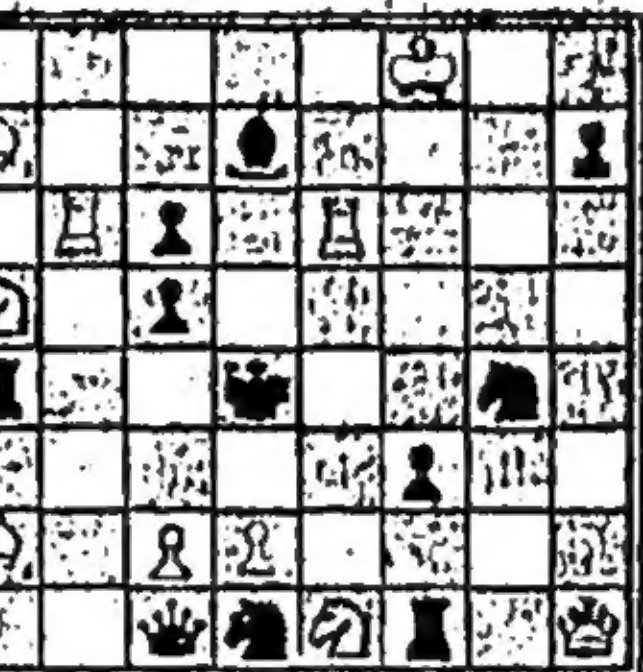
CROSSWORD



Across
1. Beneath them, maybe, the beds hum. (9)
2. Appalling crime in house. (7)
3. Can be for or against. (6)
4. And so. (5)
5. Departed. (6)
6. Of the "I'm fondly dreaming" variety. (10)
7. "We are", why then, by God, we are! (Belong) (4)
8. Muddled, yes, and in two directions, too! (6)
9. Muddled when in a rage. (6)
10. Enthusiasm about one's job. (6)
11. For a while may lie in front of the heart. (5)
Down
1. Throw down the gauntlet. (9)
2. From now on. (6)
3. Hardly sober after this one. (5)
4. A state of mind. (6)
5. Had Indian scalps? (6)
6. Hovering on the brink. (6)
7. A little better eye. (6)
8. Jacks are belched in churches. (6)
9. Was Rep. often held back. (5)
10. Always something wrong with the page. (6)
11. Not? Is certainly could play the violin. (4)

SOLUTION TO CHECK YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

CHESS PROBLEM

By L. FINTER
Black, 11 pieces.

White, 10 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-K8, any; 2. Q, Kt, or P mates.

WOMANSENSE

THE SIDE OF THE PICTURE THE CAMERA MISSES

The Model-Mould

By Shirley Lowe



London. Four girls arrived at a house in Chelsea and there—against a background of bare boards and hard chairs—started on the road that leads to the gilded world of fashion.

In Robb's sketch they stand and stare at a woman in black, her left hip thrust unnaturally forward, her feet twisted at right angles.

Not this way, girls, she says. "Nowadays a model does away with fussy gestures. She is calm and serene."

This large, unglamorous classroom, with its brittle floodlights and gramophone, is the training school of one of London's top model agencies.

The woman in black is ex-Margaret Wood, a bright silver-blond with jangling bracelets. The four girls are models-to-be on the first lap of their three weeks' training.

When Robb—taking his 80 sketchbook into another place women and girls who may make a name—rarely sees called in on the class in the four little bedrooms of the old red-brick house sometimes only four are chosen.

Make-up was amateur—none. The chosen few learn to balance, make-up, skin care, hair styling, accessory modeling, how to sit in a chair, curtsy, and change in three-quarters of a minute.

Why does a girl take this training? Says Margaret Wood: "Some of them become models with the vague notion that they'll marry into the peerage."

"Some young girls are sent here by their mothers to 'finish,'" explains Margaret Wood. "Finishing" concerns only beauty routine and grace. "I'll teach them how to walk, and model," says Margaret Wood. "But I won't teach them how to speak. And if they can't hold their knife and fork properly, that's their pigeon."

(London Express Service)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

A Problem About Whiskers

—Do You Sleep with Them Under or Over the Covers?—

By MAX TRELL

"MR. PUNCH," said Knarf, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, "I'd like to ask you a question."

Mr. Punch, who was standing in front of the mirror over the sink, his face covered with lather and a razor in his hand, looked down at Knarf and said: "A question? What question?"

"I'd like to know," said Knarf, "why you have to shave?"

"Ah," said Mr. Punch, "that's a very interesting question."

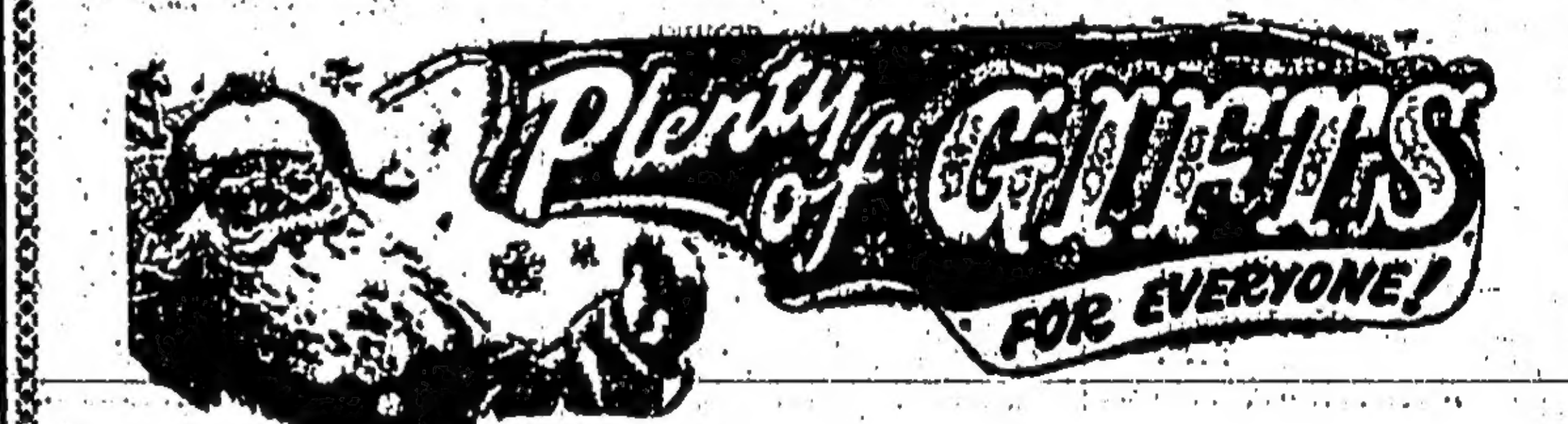
"But you haven't answered it," Mr. Punch, Knarf said, after waiting several minutes during which Mr. Punch just kept sharpening his razor. "Why do you have to shave?"

"To keep from having whiskers," replied Mr. Punch at last. "Really? Is that the reason? Would you have whiskers if you didn't shave?"

Mr. Punch nodded. "But what's wrong with having whiskers?" asked Knarf. "Nothing," said Mr. Punch. "Then why don't you have them?"

"Well," said Mr. Punch as he rubbed some more lather on his face with a brush, "if I had whiskers I wouldn't be able to use this razor. That's right, isn't it?"

Knarf agreed. Knarf said that was right. If Mr. Punch decided to let his whiskers grow he wouldn't be able to use his razor to shave them off before they grew.



Mr. Punch says he shaves because he has a razor.

"In that case, my boy," said Mr. Punch, "they'd get cold. Now why should you let your whiskers get cold? That's just being cruel. You don't let your hands get cold, or your feet get cold. They're your whiskers. Why shouldn't you take care of them as much as you do your hands and your feet?"

Knarf said: "If I cover my whiskers with the blanket they get warm. If I leave them out of the blanket, they get cold. I don't know what to do with them."

Mr. Punch nodded several times. He picked up his razor and got ready to start shaving. "That's what I meant when I said that my grandfather could never decide what to do with his whiskers at night. One night he would cover them, the next night he wouldn't. What-ever he did with them he thought it was wrong. So he finally cut them off. From then on he didn't have to worry about them at all."

And with that Mr. Punch began shaving, and Knarf stood there watching him and wondering.

Suppose You Had Whiskers "Suppose," said Mr. Punch, "you had whiskers. They're long, handsome whiskers, down to the middle of your chest. What would you do with them at night when you went to bed?"

"I'd leave them on my face," said Knarf.

"Of course," said Mr. Punch. "But that isn't what I mean. What I mean is, would you put them under the blanket or over the blanket?"

"Oh," said Knarf, who had never thought of that. He tried to decide. "Well," he said slowly a moment or two later, "I guess I'd keep them covered up under the blanket."

"If you did that," said Mr. Punch, "they'd get warm. Why do you need warm whiskers? That's silly."

"Then I'd keep them outside the blanket," said Knarf.

Mr. Punch said that was right. He tried to decide. "Well," he said slowly a moment or two later, "I guess I'd keep them covered up under the blanket."

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MATTHEWS SHOWS HOW



Stanley Matthews points out how, in the Hungarian attack, the centre-forward lies deep behind the rest of the forwards to gather up stray passes. Note the inside men right up the field.—Express Photo.

HUNGARIANS DESERVED THEIR WEMBLEY WIN

England Were The Victims Of A Soccer Cycle

Says PETER DITTON

The victory of Hungary over England at Wembley was clear cut enough and thoroughly deserved. England have been struggling far more than somewhat of recent years and the Hungarians forced wide open a crack which had first appeared in our soccer make-up two or three seasons ago.

Make no mistake, they are a good side. England played as well as they were allowed to. But the record had to go sooner or later and while we were all very proud while it lasted, there is no need to be ashamed now that it has gone.

What we have to concern ourselves with is the repercussions that are likely to follow. The Hungarians must now be established as firm favourites to carry off the World Cup in Switzerland next year. By the same reckoning England cannot expect to get much further than they did in South America in 1949.

The Wembley warning leaves just a little under five months in which to strengthen the structure of English football and put out a team which can restore lost prestige.

THE BASIC TROUBLE

Basically the trouble with English football is a lack of holding inside forwards. At Wembley even Ernie Taylor was unable to give Matthews a decent service of the ball and yet it was on the strength of his performances with the maestro in club games that Taylor got his cap.

The reason for the lack of holding inside men is possibly two-fold. Firstly these things have a habit of going in cycles and whereas at one time there may be three or four players all worth an England cap, in the next generation there is not one.

Not long ago England had men like Goulden, Carter, Mannion and Hall, all of them top class half players, any one of whom would be welcomed in the present generation.

Possibly in a few years' time we shall again have four or five forwards of the same calibre but in the meantime we must make do with the best available.

So much for the first point. The second reason why we are short of inside-forwards—men who can 'general' an attack—is as a result of the gradual change which has come over our style of play.

Once upon a time the emphasis used to be upon quick passing movements with the centre-half a focal point of the attack. This type of football we exported the world over and in a slightly varied form—the Hungarian centre-half played a stopper role—was the style which beat us at Wembley.

THE BRAINS

The advent of the stopper centre-half brought the need for more speed in attack and flying wingers became the order of the day. But still the inside forwards were the brains of the team and their position as such was fully recognised. They were expected to make the goals and while they could and

JON HENRICKS AGAIN TO VISIT PHILIPPINES

Sydney, Dec. 9.

Australian champion swimmer, 18-year-old Jon Henricks, who recently toured Japan, has been selected to compete in events in the Philippines in January.

Australian Swimming Union selectors yesterday chose Henricks and distance champion Gary Chapman, for the Philippines visit. They will leave Sydney on New Year's Day and return on January 13.

Henricks' selection was criticised last night by the New South Wales Swimming Association Joint Secretary, Mr. Ralph Johnson.

He said Henricks was jeopardising his Empire Games chances by "spending more time travelling than swimming."

Henricks, interviewed last night, said he felt the Philippines tour would not interfere with his training.—China Mail Special.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Bangkok, Dec. 9.

The Hongkong men's team defeated Singapore 40-36 last night.

The Japan women's team defeated South Vietnam, 42-30, while the Nationalist China women's team defeated the Philippines 21-17.

The final games will be played tonight between Nationalist China and Japan both in the men's and women's divisions. The next day selected members of teams participating in the tournament will play against the winning teams.—United Press.



THE SPORTS ROUNDABOUT

Another Cresswell Is A Treat In Store For Merseyside Fans Soon

By W. CAPEL KIRBY & DAVID JACK

Another Cresswell—son of the great Warney—is a treat in store for Merseyside fans soon. Corbett Cresswell, an article accountant, figuring at centre-half for Bishop Auckland, will shortly be turning out for Liverpool.

Yes, and for England, if Warney's judgment of a player hasn't gone awry. And it would be no surprise if Corbett's illustrious father leaves the North-East to resume football activities in the West.

At the moment Warney is a mine host within cheering sound, distance of Roker Park, and, believe it or not, his hostelry is called the Shear Anchor. How England could do with the old sheet anchor in defence right now!

REMEMBER Tom Parker, the Southampton full-back who graced Arsenal's defence for so many years? Well, Southampton might have had two Parkers in their side, except that when two of their officials called at the Sunderland home of Jack, then scoring goals galore for Shildon, his father showed 'em the door and shouted "On your way."

Had that not happened, Jack Parker might not have been a Sunderland director today. SECOND Division football is easier than Third according to Bristol Rovers' goalkeeper, Bob Anderson.

Says Bob: "I'm prepared to catch all centres in this class of football. In the Third Division, you either punch 'em or finish in the back of the net." Probably Bob has met only the most gentlemanly centre-forward in Division Two so far.

SWANSEA TOWN'S £29,000 overdraft has been reduced by £6,000, following a useful profit on last season's working. Manager Bill McCandless says: "We're not worried by overdrafts. Our players are our brightest assets."

WEST BROMWICH ALBION have offered an extended trial to 16-year-old left-winger Boswell Pannier, of Glyndafod (Aberdare), who has been outstanding in the South Wales Amateur League.

NUMBER ONE, "League of Nations" team must be Dundee. Jack Cowan is a

HUNGARY'S SECRET

English Football Has Lost The Art Of Attack

By STANLEY MATTHEWS

The secret of the Hungarians' football success is that, basically, their whole game is geared on attack. English football is now paying the price for too much emphasis on defence. We have lost the art of attacking.

But, in Hungary's team of stars, every man backs up intensively. Without intending a pun, all five forwards are "hungry" for goals.

They move with perfect precision and at top speed, closely supported by right half Bozsik, who is an extra attacker; their left half is used as a defender.

The Hungarians are also taught to make every pass a true one—right to the feet of a colleague, making sure he is in full possession of the ball.

That is where their greatness lies. They find their men and, in addition, their positioning, anticipation and shooting are top-class.

England teams have been scraping through for years because of weak finishing by foreign sides.

Bozsik says the Hungarians have a lot of ball practice. "It is these practice sessions in the afternoon with the ball, Bozsik declared, which have made the ball-control and play

THE MAIN POINT

Now I come to my main point. I have watched the Continentals and played against them many times, and always they seem to prefer to keep the centre-forward very deep.

Although Hidegkuti, the Hungarian leader, was up with his forwards to score three goals, his main job is to pick up the loose ball and carry for the other forwards.

THEY ALL WANT TO BEAT ENGLAND NOW

By DESMOND HACKETT

That Hungarian affair at Wembley has started plans for a football invasion of England by countries which think they can do better than Hungary.

The Argentine and Uruguay have announced that their crack clubs would like to join the "armada" being formed by teams from Austria and Hungary early in the New Year.

The Argentine's swank Racing Club and the old-established Independiente have booked air flights for a grand tour of Europe, with games against English First Division clubs as the peak points of their programmes.

Uruguay's No. 1 side are seeking matches against top League teams.

The South Americans will have games against teams in

France, Belgium, Italy, Austria and, they hope, Hungary.

These matches are scheduled for January, February, and March.

The Football Association is likely to suggest that only clubs who have no further interest in the FA Cup competition should take on the touring sides.

A SHADE RISKY

It seems a shade risky to pit England's less able League teams against formidable rivals from South America and Iron Curtain Europe, where England's prestige as a Soccer power is about as high as a football boot stud.

Only the best should be allowed to meet these tourists whose main object is to win in England.

If English clubs can hand out a few spankings to these South American stars and the heroes of Hungary, then we can look for a slight rise in their respect for the old masters.

I saw club matches in the Argentine and Uruguay when I toured with the England team last May. They turn out great ball players—maybe not so precise or powerful as the Hungarians, but certainly men able to extend England's best.—(London Express Service)

GAMES CUTS REJECTED

Sydney, Dec. 8.

The Victorian Olympic Council delegates in Melbourne tonight refused to support the proposal of the International Olympic Committee to exclude women completely from the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne.

Other proposals by the committee excluding team sports and limiting the number of competitors to 8,000 were also rejected.

The delegates also decided against fixing the standards which should be met before entry in a sport would be permitted.—France Press.

THE GAMBOLS

WHAT A DAY IT'S BEEN! EVERYTHING'S BEEN A GAMBLE!

CHIEF OF POLICE: "IT'S A GAMBLE AS THEY LOOK AT YOU LEARN TO SMILE."

THE JAPANESE WOMEN'S TEAM DEFEATED SOUTH VIETNAM, 42-30, WHILE THE NATIONALIST CHINA WOMEN'S TEAM DEFEATED THE PHILIPPINES 21-17.

The final games will be played tonight between Nationalist China and Japan both in the men's and women's divisions. The next day selected members of teams participating in the tournament will play against the winning teams.—United Press.

THE SOUTH WALES SWIMMING ASSOCIATION JOINT SECRETARY, MR. RALPH JOHNSON.

He said Henricks was jeopardising his Empire Games chances by "spending more time travelling than swimming."

Henricks, interviewed last night, said he felt the Philippines tour would not interfere with his training.—China Mail Special.

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	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"HAINAN"	Sailed	Sailed 4 p.m.	A-10 9th Dec.
"AGAMEMNON"	— do —	— do —	1st Jan.
"TUNA AURORA"	— do —	17th Dec.	18th Jan.
"BONA ALICIA"	11th Dec.	2nd Jan.	31st Jan.
"BATAAN"	25th Dec.	15th Jan.	13th Feb.

SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

	Leads	Sails
"BENARES"	19th Dec.	20th Dec.
"AJAX"	4th Jan.	5th Jan.
"HAINAN"	19th Jan.	20th Jan.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports or through bills of lading.

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Hongkong/Singapore (Connects at Singapore)	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. (DC-3) 8.30 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat. Tuesdays for Raigoon
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 8.30 a.m. Tue. Fri.	3.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Saigon/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.00 a.m. Wed.	5.00 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong	(DC-3) 10.00 a.m. Wed.	3.45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hongkong/Rangoon/ Calcutta	(DC-4) 11.00 a.m. Sat.	4.30 p.m. Sun.

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Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"BRADEVERTT"

Arrives	Dec. 15	from Singapore.
Sails	Dec. 16	for Kobe & Yokohama.

"LENEVERTT"

Arrives	Dec. 20	from Singapore.
Sails	Dec. 21	for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment
Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives	Dec. 20	from Japan.
Sails	Dec. 21	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives	Dec. 21	from Singapore.
Sails	Dec. 22	for Inchen, Fusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment
Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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piano musical instruments, recon-
ditioned upright and grand pianos
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Penmunjeon, Dec. 9.
The South Korean delegate, Mr. Cho Chung Hwan, walked into today's meeting of the preliminary talks on the Korean peace conference with the chief United Nations delegate, United States special envoy Arthur Dean, ending his one-day boycott.
Mr. Cho yesterday stayed away from the meeting because the South Korean Government opposed part of the draft submitted by Mr. Dean, which proposed the participation of the Soviet Union in the Korean peace conference.
The Communists yesterday rejected the draft, which was the first formal written plan for the Korean conference submitted in the preliminary talks.—Reuter.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	In Port sails 12th Dec.	from Japan & Shanghai for Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne
"NELLORE"	due 10th Dec; sails 20th Dec.	from Australia for Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

YOU HEARD FROM MANDRAKE? BUT--HOW?

A TELE-THING. YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND. SHHH--LET ME THINK--

HE SAID--"COME FAST--DON'T EAT." WHAT DOES THAT MEAN? MAYBE--COME AT ONCE. DON'T STOP TO EAT.

ONE THING I KNOW--HE IS IN TROUBLE--WITH THE JUNGLE WITCH. I MUST GO AT ONCE.

TO THE JUNGLE WITCH? NO, KING LOTAR, NO!

SHE BEWITCHED HIM. SHE WILL DO THE SAME TO YOU!

MANDRAKE NEEDS ME. I MUST GO AT ONCE!

NANCY She Didn't Believe Her Eyes

By Ernie Bushmiller

THE BOYS ARE HAVING A SWELL BALL GAME.

WHY DIDN'T YOU DUCK ?

I FORGOT

I'VE BEEN SEEING TOO MANY 3-DIMENSION MOVIES LATELY

ERNIE BUSHMILLER

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below at those offices where registered correspondence boxes at C.I.P.O., Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, while in general, are earlier than the C.I.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding handling parcel mail can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

Reservations, Tel: 27880

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9
By Air
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Thailand, 3 p.m. By Surface
Indonesia, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10
By Air
India, Ceylon, 9 a.m.
Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Mid
East, Africa, Great Britain & Euro
pe, 11 a.m.
Philippines, 11 a.m.
Japan, noon
Indo-China, noon
Formosa, 1 p.m.
Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada
p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, A
ustralia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, U.S.
& Canada, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Japan, U.S.A., Central & So
America, Noon
India, Ceylon, India, Pakistan
1 p.m.
Philippines, 1 p.m.
Indonesia, 1 p.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.
Thailand, 2 p.m.



POLO MINTS
A ROWNTREE PRODUCT

...this situation
calls for a
**San
Miguel**

Eleanor Parker Arrives In Cairo



Eleanor Parker, the popular screen star, arrives in Cairo to start work on a new film, "The Valley of the Kings" and chats with a Sudanese valet at the International Airport.—Express Photo.

JEAN SIBELIUS' BIRTHDAY

London, Dec. 8. Helsinki reports that Jean Sibelius, the composer, is celebrating his 88th birthday today with his family at his villa near Helsinki.

Over 30 towns have named streets after him and hundreds of concerts of his works will be given today, the radio said.—China Mail Special.

Optimistic S. African Inventors

Pretoria, Dec. 8. South Africans are among the world's most optimistic inventors, judging by the number of "perpetual motion machines" registered at the Patents Office, Pretoria. Scientists may assert that perpetual motion is impossible, but the Union's inventors are not convinced.

An official said a whole group of ingenious inventions were listed under the heading "Perpetual Motors—Self-driving Machine."

Some worked by wind, others by weight, one by a mixture of oil and air, and another by immersion in water.

Other ingenious ideas patented in Pretoria include: geloshes, or boots for animals, neckbands to prevent strangling, fishing rods which ring a bell when a fish bites, a soft hat which can be turned into an umbrella when it rains, and a box of special powder to hang over a door and guaranteed to make a burglar sneeze as he enters.—China Mail Special.

Japs Want World Bank Loans

Tokyo, Dec. 8. The International Trade and Industry Minister, Mr. Kiyohide Okano, told reporters here yesterday that he is sounding out the view of the visiting World Bank team on World Bank loans for the development of the hydro-electric power industry and import of machine tools, according to Japanese press reports today.

He said Japan will need such loans for the purchase of coal, iron ore and other raw materials for the development of the hydro-electric power industry.

If the World Bank authorities think a \$120,000,000 loan too large a sum, it may be reduced to some extent.

He was under the impression that the visiting World Bank team was willing to consider Japan's request for a loan to import machine tools, Mr. Okano said.—Reuter.

Prospecting For Uranium

Adelaide, Dec. 8. The South Australia Mines Department today began a programme of aerial prospecting for uranium between Coober Pedy and Port Lincoln.

The survey, which will cover about 5,000 square miles of country, is being carried out by a team of departmental geophysicists.

A departmental spokesman said today it was hoped to extend the survey to other types of minerals with magnetic fields.

By this means, any oil-bearing country might also be located, the spokesman added.—China Mail Special.

WHELOCK MARDEN ANNUAL MEETING Chairman Replies To Accusations

A firm reply to accusations made overseas about the activities of Wheelock Marden and Co., Ltd., was made by their Chairman, Mr G. E. Marden when he addressed shareholders at the company's annual meeting this morning.

Mr Marden said the company had adhered loyally to the regulations laid down by the local Authorities.

Mr Marden also referred to the expansion of confidence in the security of the Colony during the past twelve months, adding that there was no likelihood of this developing into dangerous complacency.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Marden said: During the period since we last met, confidence in the security of the Colony has expanded and the fears of the last few years have been relegated to the background—equally by the local business community and on its behalf by our friends abroad. This feeling is unlikely to develop into a dangerous complacency for the difficulties under which we trade here, burdened as though they were a year ago, have become even more so. Fellow citizens have been piled upon Ossu—and only the shoulders of a very Ajax amongst traders could support the load. That this is possible is evidence of spirit and resilience—than which no better can be found in mercantile communities throughout the world.

There would still appear to be much passive if less active discrimination against us here. It is difficult even to imagine justification for this and as has been stated by His Excellency the Governor—"Hongkong suffers more from the United Nations' embargo on trade with China than any other place in the world except Macao. We have loyally carried out the United Nations' embargo to our own detriment, and at a time when we have hundreds of thousands of refugees within our borders."

With regard to our own activities you will have seen in the Press the many accusations levelled against us, but you will I am sure require no assurance from me that we have adhered loyally to the regulations laid down by our own authorities. We are still to some extent, as we were entirely for a century or more, engaged in that during that time been termed "The China Trade" and whilst circumstances have compelled us to seek other fields of endeavour, much of our experience and some of our equipment is specialised in that trade. It has been stated by our critics that "lush" profits have been made by our engaging in the trade with China. The facts, of course, are otherwise. Profits are infinitesimal even if they exist but we are, as I have stated, simply maintaining our position until such time, if at all, as we ourselves in accordance with our own laws should decide otherwise.

BASELESS ATTACKS

Similar baseless accusations have been made against our conduct of that part of our business which consisted of affording facilities to local ship-owners for registration under the Free Manan flag. I do not propose to deal with these attacks in detail but particulars of any transaction would be made available to genuine enquirers amongst you should you require evidence of the untruth of the assertions made.

Our ss Hydrlock was subjected, a few weeks ago, to a murderous attack from the air whilst on a voyage licensed by our national authorities. Some

of the hundreds of missiles which fortunately caused no injury to any of our devoted crew are on the table before you. I mentioned last year the precipitous fall in freights and there has been little improvement since. Lack of adequate earnings has contributed to the difficulty we have experienced in obtaining regular remittances from our Japanese debtors. I may say that, generally speaking, there are no Japanese Government barriers in the way of remittance and exchange has been officially granted; rather it is actual shortage of Yen earnings by our debtors and the shortage generally which has caused delay. A member of your Board, Mr E. J. Hornum-Fisher, has been in Japan for some months for the dual reasons of his health and for discussions with the authorities and our debtors and the efforts have much clarified the issue. There have been reports in Japanese and local vernacular newspapers about these discussions, referring in particular to offers alleged to have been made or courses of action indicated. It would not be in your interests that I should deny or confirm any part of them but whilst we shall bear always in mind the special difficulties of our clients and meet them wherever possible, our patience must not be supposed to be inexhaustible. I shall deal more particularly later with the financial aspect of the matter so far as it affects our accounts.

The new capital was duly subscribed and that small portion not applied for by the closing date is largely owing to disruption of records for we are still unable to make contact with some of our pre-war shareholders—was issued to Yangtze Finance Co., Ltd., at par under an agreement providing for adjustment in cases of hardship which the geographical position of some of our shareholders and the exchange restrictions to which they are subject renders them peculiarly liable.

DEVELOPMENTS

Last year I reviewed in some detail the activities of our subsidiaries and associates and I shall now confine myself to the more outstanding developments during the year.

Cornes & Co., Ltd., our subsidiary operating in Japan, has since the close of the year acquired from us the control of Cornes Marden & Co., Ltd., a London representative. It has incidentally now acquired the whole of the capital. Its progress has been most satisfactorily maintained.

Whites Shipyard, Southampton continues its work for the Admiralty and I am happy to report to you on its behalf an outstanding year and a substantial advance towards the position in which it no longer has to rely upon the parent (Continued on Page 10 Col. 3)

American Govt. Should Not Spend Itself Out Of The Recession

By Sydney S. Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor

London, Dec. 8.

One must hope that the U.S. Government will not have to try to spend its way out of a recession.

In the absence of higher taxes or of further cuts in Government spending beyond those already scheduled (either or both of which, according to Colin Clark, would make matters worse) Treasury Secretary Humphrey foresees a budget deficit of \$13 to \$14 billion in the year starting next July.

Mr Clark thinks that unless Congress cuts taxes by a further \$20 billion without any further cut in Government spending, there will be a disaster.

TIN PRICES FIXED

London, Dec. 8.

The delegates of 30 countries, meeting at the international tin conference in Geneva, today agreed on prices to be fixed for tin.

The agreement, which provided for the founding of a world tin reserve stock on the basis of such a price-fixing operation, puts the minimum tin price at £640 sterling for one metric ton, and the ceiling price at £880.

The reserve stock may not exceed 25,000 metric tons.—France-Press.

Questions On British Trade

London, Dec. 8.

A Labour Member of Parliament, Mr George Craddock, today asked the Government what it was doing to increase British exports.

He said vital markets outside the dollar area were being lost to Germany, the United States and Japan.

Mr Craddock also asked in view of the fact that world exports had been rising during the past two years and the volume of British exports had been falling, if he would state his proposals to redress this unfavourable balance.

Mr Peter Thornycroft, President of the Board of Trade, replied: "It is not possible within the compass of an answer to a parliamentary question to detail the steps which Her Majesty's Government have taken and are taking to facilitate exports."

BALANCED ECONOMY

The most essential condition, however, for a healthy export trade is a stable and balanced economy at home, and that the Government have achieved.

"Since the first quarter of this year, the volume of our exports has been rising."

Mr Craddock: "It is not a little that the Government should be doing at the same time as world exports are continuing to rise."

Does not the President think that increased trade with the East would go far to remove this unfavourable balance?"

Mr Thornycroft: "Our exports are rising, not falling. They are not rising as fast as all of us would wish but they are rising."—Reuter.

N.Y. Foreign Exchange

Closing rates, Dec. 8.	
Canada (dollar)	281 3/16
England—Official	281 3/16
" unofficial	281 3/16
" 25-day future	281 3/16
" 90-day future	281 3/16
Australia (pound)	22 1/2
New Zealand (pound)	22 1/2
South Africa (pound)	22 1/2
Belgium (franc)	202 1/2
Denmark (krone)	202 1/2
Germany (deutsche mark)	202 1/2
Holland (guilder)	202 1/2
Italy—Official	202 1/2
" unofficial	202 1/2
Norway (krone)	202 1/2
Portugal (escudo)	202 1/2
Spain (peseta)	202 1/2
Sweden (krona)	202 1/2
Venezuela (bolivar)	202 1/2
Middle East	
Egypt (pound)	281 3/16
Iran (rial)	281 3/16
Iraq (dinar)	281 3/16
Turkey (lira)	281 3/16
Latin America	
Brazil (cruzeiro)	202 1/2
Bolivia (boliviano)	202 1/2
Chile (peso)	202 1/2
Colombia (peso)	202 1/2
Cuba (peso)	202 1/2
Peru (sol)	202 1/2
Venezuela (bolivar)	202 1/2
Far East	
India (rupee)	202 1/2
Pakistan (rupee)	202 1/2
Hong Kong (dollar)	202 1/2
Indonesia (rupiah)	202 1/2
Singapore (dollar)	202 1/2
Japan	202 1/2

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Queen To Launch Shaw, Savill Ship

London, Dec. 8. The Queen will launch the Shaw, Savill and Albion Line's new passenger ship at Epsom on Tuesday, August 17 next, when it was announced today.

The new ship, on which work began last year, is to be a 20,000-ton passenger liner with a speed of 20 knots. Her trip is planned to be round the world voyage, calling at South Africa on the way to Australia and New Zealand and returning via Panama. She will carry 1,200 passengers of one class only.—China Mail Special.

American Cotton Crop Final Report

New York, Dec. 8. Cotton traders today received the Government's final crop report of the season with a minimum of excitement.

After see-sawing within a range of \$1-a-bale, the market closed 2 to 3 points higher. Opening prices were up 3 to 5 points. The New Orleans closed off 1 to 7 points. The indicated Dec. 1 yield of 10,437,000 bales came 344,000 bales over a month ago and about 420,000 bales over average of the members' guess. It compared with last year's final of 10,130,000 bales.

Local professionals, looking for an opportunity, bore down on the sell-side immediately after the report, but with the market showed resistance, they reversed themselves.

Nearby March dipped to 33.01 cents a pound, getting back to within three points of the seasonal low made in late October. May hit a new low at 33.11 cents, but other positions managed to keep slightly above. The lower levels brought mild support and shipper demand.

Statisticians analysing the crop report said the increase made little difference, since the trade has been not for big crop figure. One source pointed out that the 24,000 bales increase was less than the recent weekly rate of entry under the loan programme.

The December delivery provided another feature. 25 delivery notices were gradually taken up by the trade. The December open position at the start of trading today was down to 52,300 bales.—United Press.

GRAINS IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec. 8.

Prices per bushel in cents:

Dec. 8

Wheat, No. 2, red

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Corn, No. 2, yellow

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Soybeans, No. 2, yellow

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

New York, No. 2, yellow

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Wheat, No. 2, white

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Corn, No. 2, white

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Soybeans, No. 2, white

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Wheat, No. 2, hard

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Corn, No. 2, hard

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Soybeans, No. 2, hard

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

Wheat, No. 2, soft

Spot, Dec. 8

March 1954

May 1954

July 1954

Sept. 1954

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock

Exchange this morning amounted

to \$172,000. Business done

in the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS

BANKS

HSBC Bank 1600

Underwriters 500

Union 10 @ 85 1/2

Underwriters 5

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 10.50

Deck 21.20 21 1/2

Provident (C) 12.70 12.80

Wholesale KD 6.10 4200 @ 8.10

LAND, ETC.

HSBC Hotel 8 1/2 8 3/4 2000 @ 8.50

HSBC Hotel 7 1/2 7 3/4 400 @ 7.5

HSBC Hotel 10.30

HSBC Hotel 1.02 1.05 3000 @ 1.05

HSBC Hotel 20.40 20.70 1000 @ 20 1/2

HSBC Hotel 14

HSBC Hotel 13 1/2 13.70

HSBC Hotel 10 1/2 10.70 1000 @ 10.60

HSBC Hotel 11.10 200 @ 20.05

HSBC Hotel 18.00

HSBC Hotel 10.70 17.10

HSBC Hotel 23.20 21

HSBC Hotel 21 300 @ 21

HSBC Hotel 24

HSBC Hotel 2.25

HSBC Hotel 1030 @ 6.70

HSBC Hotel 6.20 6.40

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